Nippon Times

No. 16,706 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1945 Price 35 Sen

LEADING PERSONALITIES MEET WITH MACARTHUR

Allied Supreme Commander Enters Headquarters At Daiichi Sogo Bldg. on Monday

General Douglas MacArthur arrived at the Daiichi Sogo Building at Hibiya, seat of the Allied Force Headquarters, at 11:20 a.m on Monday. The front portico of the Headquarters was guarded by only two sentinels. General MacArthur accompanied by one attendant left his automobile and entered the building. Thus, the Headquarters started its official business in Tokyo the same day.

Prime Minister Calls

Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni called on General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, at 5 p.m. on Saturday, according to a UP-Mainichi service.

Shimada, Kanemitsu Ask Aid

Speaker Toshio Shimada of the House of Representatives and Chairman Tsuneo Kanemitsu of the Committee for Extending Relief to Overseas Japanese, of the House of Representatives, called on General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, at the General's Headquarters at 11 a.m., September 16, and fully expressed their views on the question of giving relief to Japanese overseas residents and various postwar reconstruction problems.

After the conference with General MacArthur, Speaker Shimada gave the following impression:

"Meeting General MacArthur for the first time, I gained the impression that he is an amicable man of understanding and quick decision. We have already commenced positive activity on various reconstruction problems, but as they cannot be fully launched due to lack of materials, we asked for his help. The General said that if the people of Japan would really make efforts for reconstruction, a way would be found, and that though the demobilized soldiers and discharged workmen will create labor surplus, if real reconstruction is undertaken speedily, a way of help will be naturally opened and the unemployment question solved.

"By these words, it is seen how deep and minute is the General's idea. Concerning the relief of the general public on food and other questions, the General also said that he had his own plan. We have learned that the General is giving thought to the reconstruction of Japan far more than we are thinking about. If we carry out the Potsdam Proclamation faithfully and offer ourselves wholly for Japan's reconstruction, the way will be opened itself as General MacArthur says."

Kawai Meets Sutherland

Tatsuo Kawai, President of the Board of Information, visited General Richard Sutherland, Chief of Staff, at the Headquarters of the Allied Forces on Sunday morning and received instructions relating to the press censorship of the Allied Forces.

Soong Arrives in London

Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, arrived in London on Sunday by air from the United States, according to a report from the British capital on Monday. The dispatch said that Dr. Soong is expected to arrive in Paris on Wednesday for discussions with French leaders on the movement of Chinese troops on the Indo-China front, and the resumption of trade relations between the two countries.

Trade Talks Favorable

Trade talks between France and Spain have now reached a favorable conclusion whereby France is to supply phosphate, scrap iron and engineering equipment in exchange for foodstuffs and freight cars, according to a Paris report on Monday.

Alexander Visiting Hamburg

Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the British Admiralty, arrived in Hamburg on Sunday to inspect the naval ports and facilities in the British occupied zone of Germany, according to report from that city on Monday.

Princess' Condition Good

Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the British King and Queen, who severely bruised both her legs in a riding accident at her castle compounds on September 15 is getting on well, according to a London report on Monday.

Pearl Harbor Symbol Of Japanese Perfidy, Declares Sec. Acheson

Replying to the viewpoint recently expressed by Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Higashikuni on the future of defeated Japan in which he asked the Americans to forget Pearl Harbor and said that the Japanese would forget the awful devastation wrought by the atomic bomb, U.S. Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson declared that the suggestion shows the failure of the Japanese to understand either themselves or the Americans, according to a San Francisco broadcast on September 15. Said Acheson: "Pearl Harbor is not a symbol of hatred for Japan but a symbol of Japanese perfidy." Congressional reaction was summed up as, "We won't forget Pearl Harbor and Japan has a long way to go to convince us she is a peace-loving nation."

BAHAMA ISLANDS STRUCK BY TERRIFIC HURRICANE

Heavy Damage Reported on Cat Island; Storm Is Worst in 40 Years

Great damage has been caused by a hurricane on Cat Island in the Bahama Islands and the capital of the Nassau group will be the next to take the blow, according to a Nassau report on Monday. It said that if the present course of the hurricane continues, it will pass about 80 miles south of the capital.

The storm is sweeping toward Australia at a speed of nearly 140 miles an hour. The United States Army, Navy, Coast Guards and the Red Cross are standing by and estimate that it will be the worst storm in 40 years.

A Richmond, Virginia, report on Monday said that 30 miles away at the Richmond Naval Base, the heavy wind fanned the fire and burned down three of the world's largest hangars, injuring 50 navy men and destroying in addition 366 airplanes and 25 blimps. The planes had been flown there for shelter. Unexplained explosions caused the fire.

Relief workers were on their way to these areas and to the south. It said that the storm has now passed 30 miles south of Port Mairis and the wind is down to 70 miles or less. Another report said the hurricane razed two factories in Miami during the height of the storm.

Braden Due in U.S. Soon

Spruille Braden, newly appointed U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, is returning to Washington soon to assume his new duties, according to a Buenos Aires report on Monday. Mr. Braden, who was the U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, stated that the conversations he held with Argentine Foreign Minister Juan I. Cooke shortly after his appointment to the new post was one of the most constructive in his five months' stay at the Argentine capital.

Internees Due in Calcutta

Troop ships carrying more than 5,000 British and Indian prisoners of war and civilian internees from Singapore will reach Calcutta on September 18, according to a Calcutta report on Monday. Another ship has left Singapore for Britain carrying 645 military personnel and 206 civilians.

Ickes to Discuss Oil Pact

Harold Ickes, U.S. Solid Fuel Coordinator, is heading a delegation to London to meet Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, to discuss an oil agreement next Tuesday.

Stern Warning Made To P.I. Head by Ickes On U.S. Assistance

The Philippine Government was warned on Saturday by Harold Ickes, U.S. Secretary of the Interior, that United States help to the Commonwealth may cease unless the Philippine Republic purges itself of Japanese collaborationists before its next election due to be held early in 1946, according to a Washington report on Monday. Mr. Ickes notified President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines that all collaborationists must be brought to trial swiftly.

U.S. SPEEDING DISCHARGE OF AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

Arnold Hopes for Demobilization of All Men Not Needed Overseas By Next June

General Henry Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force, said Saturday night that demobilization of the air forces was being stepped up with the hope of completing the discharge by next June of all personnel not needed for overseas duty, according to a Washington dispatch.

General Arnold said: "I am not sure whether we will attain that goal but the release of men will proceed as rapidly as possible at a constantly increasing rate," but, he went on, it was a question of capacity rather than desire. The discharge rate will be limited only by the capacity for separating men from the service. General Arnold added that the permanent strength of the air force will depend on the decision of Congress as to the size and character of the nation's future military organization.

In the meanwhile, an Associated Press dispatch from Washington reports that House Republicans are getting set for a drive aimed at ending the draft and getting men out of uniform faster. Army Generals and War Department officials told the Senate Committee during the week just what is being done to demobilize men not needed. After the hearing, the Senators agreed generally that the Army appeared to be doing the best possible under the circumstances.

Now, the AP report says House Republicans hope to get some Democrats' help and eventually force out of the Committee a bill which will end the draft right now and permit an immediate discharge of any man who has been a prisoner of war or who has been in service for two years.

Several other proposals such as those to discharge all fathers and men with dependents, also are pending before the Committee. But even if these bills or any of them manage to get out of the Committee, they still would be just the beginning for a long tough fight through both Houses of Congress, not to mention the needed signature by the President.

The U.S. Navy said Saturday that nearly 51,100 officers and men were discharged by September 12 under the Navy point system announced August 15th. The total becoming eligible the first month was estimated at 320,000.

The Navy also announced that scores of combat vessels including seventeen battleships and seven aircraft carriers will be brought to the Atlantic and Pacific ports for the Navy Day celebration on October 27th. Incidentally, Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz will return to Washington in the first week of October.

The War Department announced that the Army shifted 7,300,000 troops overseas from December of 1941 to this month. Also shipped was nearly 127,000,000 tons of cargo for the troops. Over 4,500,000 troops went from the east coast and about 2,500,000 from the west coast. The War Department said that the movement of the 7,300,000 men is comparable to moving the whole population of Australia across thousands of miles of ocean and shipping along supplies necessary to maintain that population.

OPTIMISM UNWARRANTED

Chungking Broadcast Wary on Outcome of Talks With Yenan

A Reuter dispatch from Chungking dated September 15 received by Domei reported that the Chungking broadcast on September 15 announced that the negotiations between Chungking and Yenan do not warrant optimism. The broadcast declared as follows:

"The talks which are now being held at Chungking between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and Mao Tse-tung and Chow En-lai, both leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, do not warrant optimism. However, the spokesmen of Chungking and Yenan are pinning hopes on reaching an agreement.

"The Yenan side asserts that it will not give up the regions under its control unless the Kuomintang Government carries out a radical reform and organizes a federal government comprising representatives of various parties. The Chungking side strongly opposes the Chinese Communist Party controlling special zones and maintaining an independent armed strength.

According to Reuter and UP dispatches from Chungking dated September 15 received by Domei, Chang Lan, President of the Chinese Democratic Federation, had talks with Chang Chun, a leader of the Kuomintang, and Chow En-lai, leader of the Chinese Communist Party, revealing that a third party is offering its good offices in the Kuomintang-Communist talk.

Bungling Bureaucrats Scathingly Attacked By People in Letters to Prime Minister

Public resentment against the self-complacency and inefficiency of the bureaucrats who failed to fulfil their duties during the war was voiced in letters which some people have presented to Prime Minister H.I.H. General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni in response to his desire to open a way for conveying to the Government the desires of the people.

It will be recalled that the Prime Minister on August 30 made it known that any person having some thing to say to the Government might in future write to him. Since then, a flow of letters has continued to come in and their number has averaged from 400 to 500 a day, sometimes exceeding 1,000.

Some of the leters sharply criticizing the bureaucracy went so far as to denounce officialdom for failing to take the responsibility for its past failures. The following is a typical example of the letters being sent to the Prime Minister:

"It is beyond my understanding that no civil officials have taken responsibility for failure in fulfilling their duties after the termination of the war. Though the fighting services are corrupt, General Anami and Vice-Admiral Onishi have committed suicide. Some patriots and even some women have also taken their lives to atone for not having fully exerted themselves during the war.

"In the face of the attitude of these people, the behaviour of the bureaucrats eloquently shows that they are out to save themselves life, regardless of their past failures. I strongly demand the wholesale resignation of those officials holding the posts above chiefs of bureaus in Government offices and for a drastic cut in personnel to one-third of the present number of Government officials."

Besides those expressing powerful anti-bureaucratic sentiments, it was noted that there were four letters carrying constructive opinions concerning the reform in the structure of officialdom. The opinion urging the appointment of prefectural governors by public election was seen in a good number of letters.

Indignation of the public was also concentrated on political parties. Ironical was the disclosure in some letters of the inconsistent action of some people interested in politics who, during the war, actively worked for promotion of militarism and who, having now repainted their political signboards, are taking part in establishing new social political parties.

On the whole, it was noticed that the people in their letters to the Prime Minister revealed the keen attention with which they are watching the birth of new political parties which, it is hoped will not be corrupt like the now extinct Seiyukai and Minseito parties.

In conclusion, opinions for abolition of the system of peerage in relation with a proposal for reform of the House of Peers was seen in some letters, while there were other letters demanding that peerage should be granted only for life.

MEMORANDUM PRESENTED

MacArthur Headquarters Issues Directions on Allied, Axis Properties

"The following memorandum regarding the seizure of all Axis assets and the protection of Allied property, within or without Japan, was presented to the Imperial Japanese Government by the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on September 13.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government will impound immediately and report within fifteen days all property and other assets, books of account and other records owned or controlled, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by the Governments or any nationals, within or without Japan, of Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Thailand, Rumania and Hungary.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will cause to be preserved in good order and condition all property and other assets, books of account and other records, owned or controlled in whole or in part by the Governments or any national of any of the United Nations on December 7, 1941 and make a complete report to the Supreme commander within one week.

SPELLMAN IN YOKOHAMA

New York Archbishop Is Guest of Honor of General MacArthur

Archbishop Francis Joseph Spellman New York arrived in Yokohama on September 15 as the guest of honor of General Douglas MacArthur.

Archbishop Spellman held a special Sunday service for the officers and men of the American troops on Sunday from 9 a.m. at the Memorial Hall in Yokohama. In the near future, he expects to go to Rome to meet Pope Pius XI and then return to New York.

The archbishop has been the special envoy to the Vatican on various occasions for the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and President Harry Truman during the war.

Wavell Reaches New Delhi

Field Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, returned to New Delhi on Sunday and the All India Radio said that he has called a special meeting of the Executive Council for Tuesday to report on his talks with the British Cabinet, according to a report from that city on Monday.

U.S.S.R. Withdraws Troops

Russian troops are being withdrawn from the Norwegian territory as part of the Red Army's demobilization program, according to the Moscow radio on Sunday.

ORDERED TO REPAIR SHIPS

Japan Also Urged to Complete Craft Under Construction

The following order was issued by the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers here on September 15, 1945, urging that every effort be made to expedite the repair of ships that are at present inoperative and to complete the non-combatant merchant vessels that were under construction at the time of surrender:

"1. It is urged that every effort be made to expedite the repair of ships that are at present inoperative. It is further urged that every effort be made to expedite the completion of the non-combatant merchant vessels that were under construction at at the earliest practicable time of the plan for increasing the available shipping by the repair and the completion of such ships.

"If any authorization is required from the headquarters to expedite this work, it is requested that they be brought to the attention of this office at once."

DROP SEEN IN NOTE ISSUE

Decrease of ¥127,000,000 Registered On September 14

The total circulation of Bank of Japan notes on September 14, one month after the end of the war, stood at ¥42,183,000,000 as against ¥42,300,000,000 at the end of August, showing a decline of ¥127,000,000. Loans made by the Bank of Japan as of September 14 totaled ¥26,200,000,000, as against ¥30,346,000,000 at the end of August, showing a notable decrease of ¥4,146,000,000.

Compared with the figures on August 14, the note issue and loans of the Bank of Japan showed on September 14 marked increases of ¥12,883,000,000 and ¥1,200,000,000 respectively. The peak of the note issue was ¥42,900,000,000 reached on September 4, and the record loan amount of ¥32,000,000,000 was made on August 24.

Truman Mum on Appointments

President Truman at a press conference in his home town in Missouri, where he is now vacationing, told reporters that he has not yet found the successor to fill the Supreme Court vacancy left by the retirement of Justice Owen Roberts, according to a Washington report on Sunday. The President when asked about reports that Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, is considering retiring stated that "he might be in a better position to discuss that at his Tuesday's conference." Mr. Truman is due to return to Washington on Sunday.

British Embassy Reopens Today

The British Embassy in Tokyo will reopen on Tuesday and will be used as the residence by British military officers, who are with the Allied occupied forces in Japan.

MINISTERS ASKED TO USE AMERICAN PLAN FOR ITALY

U.S. Proposal Suggests International Trusteeship for Italian Colonies—Sforza for London

The Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in London had another long talk on Saturday with the question of the Italian colonies coming up again and it was decided to ask the five deputies of the foreign ministers to go into details about this question with instructions to make full use of the plan put forward by the United States, according to a London dispatch.

On Sunday, Foreign Minister Count Carlo Sforza of Italy left Rome by air for London, another London report said. He will attend the talks now being held by the five ministers on the peace treaty for Italy.

Although the American plans are not officially reported, press reports claim that they suggest an international trusteeship for the Italian colonies under United Nations supervision. The deputies have been instructed also to take into account the views of the other delegates.

The Saturday meeting with Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France in the chair also agreed to ask Poland and two Soviet Union Federated Republics, Ukrainia and White Russia, to express their views on the Italian peace settlement if they wish. It is learned that this treaty with Italy will be considered at Monday's Council meeting.

Another London cable on Sunday said that the first talks of the "Big-Five" Ministers were rounded up with a dinner party on Friday night given by Prime Minister Clement Attlee to the members of the delegations. The guests besides the heads of the missions were John Winant, American Ambassador to Britain, and British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin. Others included the Soviet Ambassador and the British Ambassador to Moscow.

INQUIRY GROUP APPOINTED

Senate-House Committee to Investigate Pearl Harbor Attack

Ten members from the Senate and House of Representatives have been appointed to form the Pearl Harbor Investigation Committee of the U.S. Congress, says a Zurich dispatch to the Mainichi dated September 15.

The Senators included Democrats Alben Barkley, Walter George and Scott Lucas and Republicans Homer Ferguson and Ralph Brewster. The Representatives were Democrats, Cooper, Clark and Murphy and Republicans, Case and Gerhart. All of them are lawyers.

It is not certain that the Senate House Committee which will study the Pearl Harbor attack will also look further and inquire into the Philippine situation, but Senator Brewster of Maine has declared that if the investigation does touch on the condition in the Philippines at the time of the attack, then he will urge that General Douglas MacArthur be called and given his chance to tell what happened, according to a San Francisco report of September 16.

Said the Senator: "If that question is coming up, then I am anxious to hear General MacArthur tell the story himself."

The Committee incidentally will meet early this week, perhaps on Tuesday, to organize a three-months inquiry into the Pearl Harbor attack, the report added.

TARIFF BOARD TO CONVENE

The Tariff Board of India is to meet to consider plans for the protection of wartime industries, and the decision of the board is to be announced shortly, according to a New Delhi report on September 14.

The council of the board will consider plans for the protection of industries which developed during the war and to determine the type and future help the State should give. The board will be asked to give its report by next March.

Plans are already reported under consideration for organizing on a peacetime basis all industries which developed during the war. The central government is also contemplating steps to give building material and technical personnel to industries in order to bring them to the standard required for meeting peacetime demands.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Monday.

Stiff southwesterly wind. Later with rain.

U.S. Destroyer Stops Escaped War Vessel Off Mouth of Yangtze

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 15.—The U.S. destroyer Robinson ordered the Japanese gunboat Ataka to stop near the mouth of the Yangtze River and escorted the warship back to Shanghai, according to a Reuter dispatch. Immediately after the signing of the surrender terms by Japan in Nanking on September 9, the Ataka slipped out of Shanghai with at least three times its ordinary complement on board. The U.S. authorities suspecting that there were some Japanese on the wanted list aboard, conducted close search and questionings and photographs were taken on the ground that some of the party might be possible war criminals. Meanwhile, the United States authorities have dispatched 13 men to keep strict surveillance over the Japanese on board the gunboat.

HOMMA, KURODA PLACED IN PRISON AT YOKOHAMA

Former Army Leaders in Philippines Surrender Selves At Allied Headquarters

Ken Terashima, former Minister of Communications, who was listed as a war criminal by the Allied forces, reported to the Military Police Headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army on Sunday afternoon.

Lieutenant General Shigenori Kuroda, former Supreme Commander in the Philippines and Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Philippines, designated as war criminals by the Allied Army, gave themselves up to the headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army on Saturday afternoon.

In American Custody

Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, commander of the Japanese troops who forced the Americans to take the infamous death march of Bataan and three others on General MacArthur's wanted list tonight were locked up in the Yokohama prison by the United States army authorities, reports Domei on Monday.

With Homma were his successor, a commander of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, Lieutenant General Shigenori Kuroda, Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto and Yoshitake Ueda. All surrendered after apparently spending a leisurely day in the Kanagawa Prefectural police station.

Hashimoto is said to have been a leader of the Black Dragon Society and is expected to be questioned concerning the bombing of the United States gunboat Panay in 1937. Ueda is suspected as a secret leader of the Imperialistic geo-political bureau.

The latest reports showed that out of 47 persons named by General MacArthur to be taken into custody for questioning, at least 26 have been accounted for. Two of this number had committed suicide earlier this week.

Gen. Shirokura Suicide

Lieutenant General Yoshie Shirokura, on the reserve Army list and director of the Chubu National Labor Training Institute killed himself with a revolver on the roof of the institute at 9:53 p.m. September 13.

Lieutenant General Shirokura was a native of Nagano Prefecture and was 59 years of age. He served as commander of the Kwantung Gendarmerie and principal of the Gendarmerie College. After attaining the rank of Lieutenant General in 1937 he was appointed Chief of the Gendarmerie Headquarters. He was put on the reserve list in 1941.

Domei Resumes Business

The Domei News Agency which was ordered by the Headquarters of the Allied Forces to suspend its entire operation beginning 5 p.m. September 14 was permitted to reopen again at 12 p.m. September 15.

Military Academy Planned

India is to set up a military academy as its national war memorial and a delegation will visit this month the military academies in Great Britain, Canada and the United States to study new methods of organization and training, according to a New Delhi report on Monday.

JAPANESE AT HONGKONG SURRENDER TO BRITISH

Formal Ceremony Witnessed by Rear Adm. Harcourt; Fraser Visits Prison Camps

The instrument concerning the surrender of the Japanese army in the Hongkong area was signed by representatives of Japan and Britain at the Hongkong Government General at 5 p.m. on September 16, according to a Reuter dispatch from Hongkong.

The British representative was Rear Admiral Cecil Harcourt, who also represented the Commander of the Chinese war zone. The Japanese representatives were Vice Admiral Fujita and Major General Okada.

Harcourt Broadcasts

Rear Admiral C.H.J. Harcourt, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Hongkong, on Sunday received the formal surrender of the Japanese commanders of Hongkong and Kowloon, according to a Hongkong report on Monday.

Rear Admiral Harcourt in a broadcast told the people of Hongkong that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to restore civil administration in Hongkong as quickly as possible. However, he declared that it would be necessary to continue the military government, applications for materials, and manpower and shipping will have to be made through certain military channels.

Another speaker over the Hongkong radio was the former Colonial Secretary Mr. Gilson, who is returning to Britain shortly. He told the people that they could now start the work of reconstruction with a clean slate.

The Hongkong report added that Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, has been visiting the Stanley Internment Camp near Hongkong where about 1,000 allied civilian internees are still living. He also inspected the prison camp at Kowloon where there are about 6,000 Japanese and saw more Japanese at work on the Kowloon airfield, which is again being used by the Royal Air Force.

British Warships Due

British warships were expected to arrive in Shanghai within the next three or four days if the mines can be cleared from the harbor, according to a Shanghai report on Monday. They are to run a shuttle service to and from Manila with Allied prisoners of war and internees. British marines are already in Shanghai giving assistance to the internees.

Another dispatch said that the Chinese navy on Friday took over four Japanese ships in Shanghai waters. Another Japanese warship was stopped at the mouth of the Yangtze River by an American destroyer for questioning of those aboard.

The Shanghai report added that the India-China Division of the United States Air Transport Command announced on Saturday that 28,000 Chinese troops were flown to Shanghai and they arrived there on Friday.

Americans Contact Red Army

Domei

LONDON, September 15.—According to the Chungking radio the U.S. Occupation Army made contacts with the Red Army for the first time, according to news received from San Francisco.

Japanese Evacuate Canton

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 15.—According to the UP, Japanese residents and soldiers of Canton have left the city and are concentrating in Honan, opposite the Pearl River.

Indelli, Staff Released

Mario Indelli, former Italian Ambassador to Tokyo, and other embassy staff members together with their families, numbering 47, have been released from detention, according to a San Francisco dispatch to Domei dated September 16. They have been detained since September 10, 1943, in connection with the Badoglio betrayal. They arrived in Tokyo on Saturday.

Named Governor of Korea

Major General Arnold, Commander of the U.S. 7th Division, on Friday assumed his post as Military Governor of Korea.

Germany Holding Election

The first free election in Germany since 1932 will begin next January, it was announced by General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters in Germany on September 15, according to a Berlin report.

PROLETARIANS ARE BUSY ON AMALGAMATION PLAN

Leaders Hold Numerous Talks in Preparation for Single United Party

Leaders of former proletarian parties are now eagerly preparing to unite all socialist political groups into one large party, and preparations for this end are being pushed steadily.

On September 8, Chojiro Matsutani and 11 other members of the House of Representatives, who formerly belonged to the proletariat front, met in the Diet building, and after extensive discussion decided to form a new party by uniting all former factions. Then on the following day, Jotaro Kawakami, Motojiro Sugiyama and Mitsu Kono of the former Labor Party, and Suyehiro Nishio of the former Social Democratic Party, as well as Chozaburo Mizutani and Rikizo Hirano, met to discuss the question of forming a new socialist party, and particularly exchanged views on the problem of including Count Yoriyasu Arima and Chu Funada in the new proposed party.

Again on September 10, the abovementioned six proletariat leaders met and decided to hurry the formation of a new socialist party. At this meeting the decision was made to invite about 150 former proletariat leaders to a conference at the Kuramae Kogyokan in Shimbashi, on September 22, to make preparations for organizing the new party in the first part of October. By September 14 invitations were sent to Isoo Abe, Shozaburo Takano and Toyohiko Kagawa—three veteran proletariat leaders—all present and former members of the House of Representatives belonging to the former proletariat parties, as well as leaders of labor unions, farmers' unions and other proletariat organizations, to attend the coming meeting.

For understanding the present attitude of the former proletariat front, it becomes necessary to view them as they were at the time of the outbreak of the China Incident, long before the complete suspension of the proletariat movement during the War of Greater East Asia. At that time, the Shakai Taishu-to or Social Mass Party, and the Nippon Musanto or Japan Proletariat Party were the two leading socialist organizations. Then there were the Labor Federation, the Tokyo Transportation Labor Union, and the National Farmers' Union, and local farmers' unions. The Social Mass Party was formed in 1934 by amalgamating the Japan Labor Party and the People's Social Party. Thus it had under its influence in urban districts, having under its control the Tokyo Transportation Labor Union and the National Labor Council.

Upon the outbreak of the China Affair, the control of proletariat movement by the Government backed by the military began suddenly strong. In December, 1937, the Japan Proletariat Party, the National Labor Council, and the Tokyo Transportation Labor Union which were said to be lawful leftist parties, were ordered to dissolve, and their leaders were arrested. This brought quite an effect upon the Social Mass Party, which was said to be rightist. In the autumn of 1938, the amalgamation of the Tohokai, headed by Seigo Nakano, and the Social Mass Party was planned, but the plan was given up due to the opposition of Tetsu Katayama, Suehiro Nishio and others of the former Social Mass Party.

Then with the appearance of the new structure under Prince Konoye in August, 1940, Hisashi Aso and Kanichiro Kamei started a movement for making the whole parliamentary members of the Social Mass Party group to join the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, but Katayama, Nishio and others opposed it on the ground that such would make the Social Mass Party fascistic.

While the former Japan Labor Party group supported the proposal, the former Social Democratic Party men opposed to the participation of the whole members. Then toward the end of the year, the Labor Federation and the National Farmers' Union were dissolved. Thus the proletariat parties entirely and completely disappeared.

With the ending of the war, the long suspended proletariat movement was at once revived. The proletariat movement circles is now divided into three groups, the former Japan Labor Party, the former Social Democratic Party, and the former Proletariat Party. Then, the Japan Liberal Party proposed by Ichiro Hatoyama has approached the former Social Democratic Party to join the new party. But the former Social Democratic party group is intending to form its own independent social democratic party upon the conviction that the solution of difficult social and economic postwar problems can only be realized by socialistic principle, and thus desires to occupy a position between the proposed Liberal Party and the Communist party. Thus movement for the amalgamation of all proletariat groups has become very active.

On the other hand, Masaichi Miyake and Chu Funada had attempted to form a nationalistic party under the leadership of Count Arima, and approached the former Social Democratic Party and Proletariat Party groups, but they both strongly opposed to the plan.

The present leaders of the proletariat movement are Jotaro Kawakami, Yonosuke Kikuchi and Motojiro Sugiyama of the former Labor Party group; Tetsu Katayama, Suehiro Nishio, and Komakichi Matsuoka of the former Social Democratic Party; Shigesaburo Suzuki, and Masaichi Takatsu, of the former Proletariat Party; Chozaburo Mizutani, Jiichiro Matsumoto and Yuzo Hirano.

Many Hurt When Hit By 'Pamphlet' Bombs In Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv

A number of people in Jerusalem were injured by "pamphlet" bombs which exploded in various parts of the city on Sunday, according to a Jerusalem report on Monday. According to our correspondent, the bombs were made of pamphlets and contained leaflets issued by the body known as the National Military Organization. Similar bombs were reported to have exploded in Tel-Aviv.

JAPAN'S PLAN TO BATTLE U.S. INVASION IS BARED

American Scribe Says Aim Was To Use All Available Aircraft In Mass Attack

NEW YORK, September 15.—The New York Times' correspondent, D. H. Lawrence, in his dispatch from Yokohama dated September 10, said, the Japanese plan to battle any American invasion of the home islands, had the empire not surrendered, would have included the use of all of Japan's available airplanes in a mass attack against the U.S. troop carriers and warships."

Mr. Lawrence said. "the Japanese expected to lose their entire air force. They estimated that perhaps one in four planes would get through our defenses and hit a ship, carrying pilot and his bomb-laden plane to certain death. Enemy strategists hoped to attack in wave after wave, amounting to as many as 300 airplanes an hour.

"They did not believe that they would be able to prevent an American invasion but they hoped to cripple the American fleet and reduce the number of troops that would be landed so that the Japanese ground troops on the beach would be better able to deal with the American assault forces.

"The Far Eastern air force leaders expressed the opinion as to whether the Japanese could have mustered enough fuel to get more than 300 airplanes in the air at any one time."

Mr. Lawrence who, on September 10, attended the conference of Japanese air officers and United States air force leaders in the Far Eastern theater, said "I sought to obtain from General Kawabe a statement as to whether he believed the special attack meant certain death for the pilot. The General objected vigorously when I referred to these attacks as suicide missions.

"While he would not defend the special attack corps in general, he did insist; we had no other way to use our pilots, we had to do it that way. He conceded that it was difficult to explain this to the Americans because they did not know the urgency of Japan's air needs and the difficult if not impossible problems confronting those charged with air defense.

"When General Kawabe was asked why the American aviators were tortured and in general suffered more hardships than other Allied prisoners, he said he did not know that this was the case and expressed surprise when asked."

Homer Bigart, in the New York Herald Tribune, quoted General Kawabe as saying that he thought the invasion of Japan Proper was to have come late in the present month. Kawabe declared, "it was obvious where you were going to land. It had to be Kyushu. You would attempt to land in southern Kyushu with perhaps simultaneous landings in northwest part. We removed our best pilots to Kyushu. All army and navy air forces were to be employed for special attacks. We expected to use from 25 to 30 airfields. On Kyushu, we expected to launch at least 300 planes an hour against the invasion fleet. We believe that one out of every four would get through to target.

"By using trainers and every other plane, we could hook a bomb to, we could muster from 8,000 to 9,000 planes."

PLANS TO RECONSTRUCT TOKYO STATION STARTED

Expects 3 Years for Rebuilding And 5 Years to Finish Project

Reconstruction work has started at Tokyo Station. There are two opinions regarding this station,—one group holding out that it should be restored to its former vestige and the other maintaining that it should be entirely rebuilt in harmony with the new Japan. Final plans are, however, now under consideration.

In the meantime, a threefold measure program which will take at least five years before completion will be undertaken. First, the Obayashi building contractors will mobilize manpower with additional labor from railway employees and demobilized soldiers to clear up the demolished part of the station, to put passageways in order, make roofs over platforms where needed and carry out other initial emergency construction.

As a second step when the first emergency measures have been completed, the red brick building of the station will be repaired. The burnt steel frames will be removed and by raising the roof to make an additional story, the Tokyo Railway Bureau, the Railway Hotel and other offices will be housed here.

As the final step a durable steel-framed edifice will be constructed. In conformity with future transportation programs the site for wide gauge trains will be laid aside, underground passages will be excavated, and platforms enlarged toward the Yaesu entrance. It will take three years for reconstruction and five years before the whole program is completed.

NIGHT STALLS IN TOKYO

Night stalls have appeared again in Tokyo with the lifting of the blackout, the first indication so far of the revival of night life in the capital, and their brilliant lights are doing much to wipe the gloom of war from the minds of the people.

However, black market dealings are being carried on at these stalls, but it is expected that the Metropolitan Police Board will do something to correct this evil.

First of these stalls were slung up at Shinjuku, September 7, and it is reported that more will appear to brighten the lives of the Tokyoites.

Metropolitan Police Board officials say that too strict control over these night stalls would result in their disappearance so they are allowing a little leeway, but at the same time, they maintain that this should not be regarded as tacit recognition of black-market dealings.

BACKS INFORMATION BODY

NEW YORK, September 13.—The New York Times in an editorial entitled "For Common Understanding" says: that the Executive Committee of the United Nations organization meeting in London is studying the proposal to develop an international information bureau.

The plan was first presented at the San Francisco conference by Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, who calls for the publicity department to be free of political control by any single nation or a group of nations which would help the ordinary people everywhere.

"The proposal is an interesting one for in the long run, education offers best hope of creating a warless world," the journal declared.

"The realities of the present world situation cannot be sidestepped. Certain nations have had no free press; certain peoples have been deliberately included with evil philosophers. Other nations with tremendous populations have such a decree of illiteracy that the proposed bureau will have scant influence until a compulsory education becomes a national policy in these nations."

Yokohama Liaison Body Closed

With the abolition of the Imperial Headquarters and the removal of General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters to Tokyo, the Liaison Office of the Imperial Headquarters in Yokohama have been dissolved. The function of the said Office will be taken over by the newly established Army and Navy Liaison Office which started work from Monday in the Nippon Club of the Marunouchi Building.

French Delegate Barred

The Chinese High Command in South China has refused to permit the French delegate General Alessandras to accompany the Chinese occupation forces when they enter Indo-China, the French Government announced on Sunday, according to a Paris report on Monday.

Subasic Gravely Ill

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Ivan Subasic is seriously ill, resulting in the paralyzing of his right arm and feet and the doctors have ordered him to rest, according to a Belgrade report on Monday.

Great Typhoon Now Threatens Japan; Stiff Wind, Rain Predicted for Tuesday

The Japanese mainland is now being threatened with a typhoon more violent than that which swept over the Kanto district late last month. The storm, which is located near Rasa Island in the south, may strike Japan Proper, depending upon the course it follows late on September 16. The following information about the typhoon was elicited from the Central Meteorological Observatory at 4 p.m. on September 16:

"The marauder of the sky, in other words, the typhoon, was born north of the Mariana Islands on September 11. At first the direction was west but later changed to the northwest.

As on September 16 it is on the sea, 200 kilometers south of Rasa Island, moving northwest. With its center registering a pressure of 720 millimeters, it has a speed of 25 kilometers. If no change occurs in its direction, it will go into the Yellow Sea.

"Reports to hand strongly indicate there is a possibility of the typhoon changing its direction to the northeast. If this proves the case, the entire area of West Japan, including Shikoku and Kyushu, will begin to be affected by the storm from nightfall on September 17. Then the Kanto district will suffer with a stiff wind with rain promised for September 18.

"In the center the storm has a speed of more than 40 kilometers, with a radius of 800 kilometers. If the storm lands in Japan Proper, the main island will come completely under its influence. In such a case, the extreme warmth which we have been experiencing during the past few days will end.

"The sky will then become clear and we will have cool, refreshing breezes characteristic of fall."

VETERAN SOCIALIST ABE VOICES HOPE IN FUTURE

Declares Affairs at Present Are Inevitably Moving Toward Socialism

Hopeful views on the future of the socialist movement in Japan were expressed by Isoo Abe, veteran socialist leader and one of the foremost personalities behind the plans for the establishment of a new Socialist Party here, in an interview with a representative of the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Invitations for the first parley among those concerned and interested, to be held on September 22 previous to the formation of the new party, are just being issued in the names of Isoo Abe, Toyohiko Kagawa, and Iwasaburo Takano. Mr. Abe was the president of the defunct Social Mass Party and was many times returned as a Member of Parliament in the General Elections. Being 81 years old now, he is one of the most experienced leaders of the Japanese socialist movement.

Having given up his flat at the Edogawa Apartments, Tokyo, only a few months ago, where he had lived for many years, he now resides in quiet retirement at the Sounji Temple near Itsukaichi, in the Nishitama district of Tokyo. It was in this simple abode, consisting of only one eight-mat room and one six-mat room, that he was met by the reporter, when the following questions and answers were exchanged:

Q.: What is your opinion on Japan's defeat and the future outlook?

Thought Japan Was Strong

A.: I thought that Japan was at least strong in fighting power. Even if she was not to win, I had ardently hoped that things would eventually settle down in a "draw," if I may borrow a term from "sumo" wrestling. But after all she was defeated.

I don't want to make any idle complaints now, asking just who first thought up this war, and who first agreed to it. Now, that the defeat has become a reality, it would be no use to talk of such matters and place the blame on any one.

But I am not pessimistic about things to come. As I have spent my youth in America, I know the national character of the American people quite well. They are rather broad-minded and even too good-natured. They haven't got that stiffness which you often find among the Japanese; that non-pardoning attitude which doesn't allow oneself to be "off guard." They would feel sorry if they did something wrong, and retract if they feel they said something wrong.

It is also for this reason that I believe that in dealing with Japan, they would not do anything unhuman.

Q.: What do you think of the future state of politics and economy?

A.: What the entire people must now eagerly reflect upon, is the economic problems. The future trend of Japanese economy. As Japan was never a rich country, now that she has been defeated the hardships will still increase. Then, the foremost issue is to obtain just so much in materials that we can keep alive somehow and shall not die from starvation. This has to be done at all costs.

How, then, shall we proceed? In a word, this can no longer be done through the strength of leadership of one single person—no matter how great a personality he may be. Nor must the people place their hopes in such a single person. And it cannot be done unless it is with the strength of the entire nation, in such a way that the activities of the entire people work smoothly.

And this, I think, can only be achieved by socialism. Now, if the word "socialism" is mentioned, people at once feel strange. But socialism is by no means anything so terrible.

An Example of Socialism

Take, for instance, the present rationing system, which I think will have to be maintained at least for the time being. This rationing system means that the State looks after the people's needs for daily necessaries. This is, in other words, a glaring example of socialism.

Besides, production hereafter must change a great deal. To the present, we had an extreme bureaucratism. But hereafter we can no longer do in all things just what the bureaucrats say. We have to keep alive on a dearth of materials. Therefore, we have to restrain the wishes of the bureaucrats and force them within the framework of a grand national plan. On the basis of this plan, we must proceed.

A few days ago it was reported in the papers that the State would shift the factories to the country and build up a large-scale production there. This is indeed a good thing to do. Then, a populace of 10 to 20,000 people would gather around such factories. This would also be useful from the viewpoint of reshifting the population. Such abnormally large cities as Tokyo would then disappear. Large cities definitely do not make people happy.

Be this as it may. Who, then, should be at the head of such a factory? It must be the State itself, by all means. In that case the antagonism as between the economically powerful and powerless—the capitalists and the laborers, would be avoided. I have to this day been hoping and making efforts, for the elimination of this antagonism as between capital and labor from the society of mankind. And I feel this necessity ever more keenly at a time like the present.

In the world to come, the power of the capitalists will weaken, and that of the State will grow stronger. If all industries are managed by the State, then for the first time economic oppression will be eliminated and the people freed from evils. I think the trend inevitably tends toward socialism.

Q.: How about the future of the Diet and the political parties:

A.: Uncontestedly, the trend of politics as such drifts toward democracy. As to the Diet of heretofore—if you don't like to say that it was a Diet of capitalists, let's call it a Diet backed up by the capitalists. But hereafter it will greatly change in character. The Diet must assemble the true representatives of the people. Then, several political parties will form, and excellent discussions on deliberations on all policies will develop.

That there shall be divergencies of opinions on principles and claims, that is a matter of course. But if we consider the party controversion of the past, one of the problems seems to have been this: that the feeling of hatred among the various party factions was too strong. Once a certain party was deprived of its majority, this was for ever being kept in mind, and all means were tried to recover it. Thus, eventually, things developed to such a state of affairs that people only saw parties, but no State.

Lauds British Parliament

In this point, the British Parliament is truly wonderful—a fact which may to some extent be on account of the political training from many years of constitutional politics. Discussion is being carried out a great deal, but once a thing is decided by a majority vote, even the defeated opposition party cleanly and fully cooperates. In this point the Japanese are narrow-minded to such an extent that one would like to call them mean.

I have often reflected upon this side of the national character. And I think it was the three centuries of the rule of the Tokugawa's which distorted the national character of the Japanese. It is this evil training of three centuries, during which the Japanese mind knew only their own clan and nothing of the other clans and even considered a member of another clan as an enemy, that has even to this date not been eradicated.

This proves a great obstacle to the smooth operation of constitutional politics. Unless this character is eradicated, it is altogether impossible to expect the perfect operation of constitutional politics, and it is hardly possible to achieve the recovery of the national fortunes. Unless this evil trait is corrected today, Japan will never be afloat again.

Q.: Haven't you any message in connection with the New Socialist Party which is to be launched shortly?

A.: For me, who has been making what little efforts I could for the sake of the socialist movement, it is a great joy to see that the former communist factions are about to rise again for a broad reunion. I, myself, should also like to follow the lead, and I feel an ardent urge to that end, but after all I am now 81 years old. Of late, my memory suddenly has come to fail me, too, and if I were to be placed in a responsible position, I fear that I would surely fail. So I think this is no stage for me to act upon any more.

If I may speak from my own experience, I think that even in the socialist parties of the past there was always the same kind of internal dissension as I have just pointed out. If now they are to unite in broad harmony, they must give up the small differences and take a vow on their common great harmony. I wish them to be on guard lest individual controversies make them lose sight of their goal.

FIBER CONTROL OFFICIAL VOICES GLOOMY OPINION

Says Various Clothing Material Will Not Appear on Market For Over a Year

Though the war is now over it will be more than one year before various kinds of clothing material will be on the market, predicted Keizo Seki, Chairman of the Fiber Industry Control Association, in an interview with the representative of the Mainichi. He added that there is some army clothing material which can be turned to civilian use and distributed by priority among brides, school children and war victims.

Asked as to the future of the fiber industry in this country, with the cotton spinning industry as the core, he said that Japan in 1930 imported ¥800,000,000 worth of raw cotton from abroad. With this raw material, the cotton spinning industry of this country turned out goods exceeding the needs of the people with the result that the surplus, amounting to more than ¥500,000,000, was exported to foreign countries.

According to the Chairman, the spinning industry which used to operate 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 spindles at the peak of its prosperity at present has only about 3,000,000 spindles in operation due to the adjustment of industrial enterprises effected in 1943. This number would be just enough to turn out cotton cloth to meet the people's need in the country even though all machines should be operated day and night. In consideration of the prospect of exporting cotton cloth to the countries in the South, it is essential that the cotton industry should be equipped with more than 7,000,000 spindles.

The biggest obstacle standing in the way of the spinning industry is the question of imports of raw cotton from abroad. Some 5,000,000 piculs of raw cotton will be the minimum amount for operating 3,000,000 spindles, he said. One-half of this amount of raw cotton could be imported from the United States and the other half from India. All, however, depends on negotiations in future with the Allied Nations, the Chairman asserted.

Concerning the rayon industry, it was revealed that it was forced to reduce its working capacity to one-third due to the shifting of its equipment to other industries. The present capacity is estimated to be some 150 tons a day, which is insufficient to meet the needs of the peoples in the country in peacetime, it was added. Furthermore, it was revealed that the transportation of raw material presents a big problem.

U.S. Troops Ordered To Evacuate Bases In Pacific Sections

General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, has ordered the evacuation of American troops from a number of Pacific bases. Some are the Morotai Island, in the Halmaheras, Dutch New Guinea, Biak Island, Palawan Island in the Philippines and a number of other points in the southern and central Philippine Islands.

USE OF PENICILLIN SEEN IN CANCER TREATMENT

Action on Diseased, Healthy Tissues of Plants, Rodents, Interests Medical Science

TUSCON, ARIZONA, September 13.—There is strong possibility that penicillin will be found useful in the treatment of at least some types of cancer, according to Professor G. Brown, head of the University of Arizona's Department of Plant pathology, pioneer in the treatment of crown gall or plant cancer with penicillin.

Professor Brown based his conclusions on what has already been accomplished on plant cancer and in experiments on mice and rats. He has just completed preliminary researches on the manner in which penicillin acts in killing cancerous tissues in plants and at the same in leaving the healthy cells nearby uninjured.

"There is an amazing similarity between plant cancer and certain types of cancer in humans, and we feel as our work progresses that our findings will be of interest to the medical science, as they may show how penicillin acts to cure cancer," Professor Brown said.

Last year Professor Brown discovered that plant cancer could be cured by penicillin in two plants with which he worked.

For generations, plant cancer has been one of the world's greatest scourges and more than 200 varieties of plants are susceptible to the crown gall. Professor Brown is now trying penicillin on 15 or 20 additional varieties.

Professor Brown believes that with penicillin treatment of plant cancer heavy losses by nurseries and fruit farmers throughout the world can be prevented.

TRUTH MUST BE TAUGHT EDUCATIONALIST ASSERTS

Nishimura Declares Education Must Not Be Governed By Politics

To build up "a better and more beautiful Japan" is the task on which the Japanese should now concentrate, said Isaku Nishimura, former President of the Bunka Gakuin (College of Culture) when interviewed by Domei concerning his ideas on the nation's reconstruction. Mr. Nishimura stated in part as follows:

"We should turn Japan as quickly as possible into a better country which would contribute toward the peace and culture of the world. Through the efforts made since the Meiji Restoration, Japan was able to some extent to catch up with European countries in science and other fields. But the current war has revealed the limitations of her actual capacities.

"The confronting Japan is fraught with a multitude of difficulties—a task which will require the all-out efforts of the entire people. We must push ahead toward the construction of a "beautiful Japan." And then we must correctly revise our conceptions of foreign countries and foreigners and adopt their good points.

"I think that Japan hereafter will be more thoroughly developed as an agricultural nation. And for this purpose, officials, employers, and scholars too, will each have to play their parts in agriculture. What I would like to see accomplished in future Japan is that each household should establish its small workshop, and that in this workshop every Japanese should utilize electric power and produce pottery, toys, and so forth. And this should not be done for the sake of making a profit, but for the sake of creating joy for others. It would be ideal if each and every Japanese were to have both his vegetable garden and his workshop.

"Education must not be governed by politics. Even if a little political disadvantage were thus to be incurred, it is most vital that the truth be taught. And moreover it must be such an education which will not suppress the true instincts and nature and love of mankind. Therefore, it may perhaps be a sounder policy for the time being not to over-encourage artistic production but to emphasize artistic appreciation.

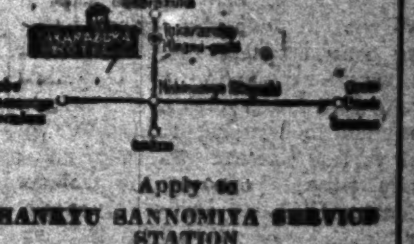
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Takarazuka, Hyogo-Ken

In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu-Line

ROOM RATES

Single ¥ [illegible]
Double ¥ [illegible]
Single with bath ¥ [illegible]
Double ¥ [illegible]



Apply to

HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241

HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 5408

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone, Takarazuka 61

The Yasuda Bank Limited

(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)

HEAD OFFICE: 1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Capital Subscribed ¥[illegible]
Reserves ¥[illegible]

Chairman of the Board: HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
President: DAISUKE TAKEI, Esq.
Vice-President: [illegible]
Managing Directors: [illegible] TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq. SASUKE SUZUKI, Esq.

The Bank is now in [illegible]

Foreign Business: Tokyo Head Office

Osaka Branch: [illegible] Kobe Branch: [illegible] Otaru Branch: [illegible] Nagoya Branch: [illegible]

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥[illegible]

President TAKEO KATO
Vice-President [illegible]
Managing Directors
KENKICHI TAKAGI
KANOH SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE
YAZO KUMASAKA

HEAD OFFICE
2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Inland Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kokura, Fukuoka, etc.

Foreign Branches [illegible]

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) ¥[illegible]
Reserve Funds ¥[illegible]

PRESIDENT S. ARAKAWA
VICE-PRESIDENTS K. ITOH, S. YANAGITA
DIRECTORS [illegible]
Auditors [illegible]

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES & AGENCIES [illegible]

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted

SLIGHT DECREASE SEEN IN RICE CROP THIS YEAR

Chief Reason Attributed to Adverse Weather Condition; Shows 3 Per Cent Drop

This year's rice crop is regarded with grave concern as the consumer population has made a great increase and exports from abroad cannot be expected. However, with the danger to crops from typhoons over and showing good signs of growth at the last stage, the rice is about ready to be reaped. According to investigation carried out by Domei about 54,500,000 koku of rice will be harvested in the country.

Compared with last year's actual harvest of 56,200,000 koku, it shows a decrease of about 1,700,000 koku or a 3 per cent drop in production. In comparison with the average harvest for the past five years of 59,400,000 koku, this year's estimated harvest shows a decrease of approximately 5,000,000 koku or a decrease by 8 per cent.

The chief reason for the decreased production is laid to adverse weather conditions during the period of planting and growth but the harvest is better than at first expectations.

Of this expected crop the Government has marked about 2,800,000 koku to be supplied by the end of October for this year's rice consumption and the balance of about 51,700,000 will be transferred over to next year's rice supply.

Regarding the rice crop regionally, it is to be noted that the Tohoku and Hokkaido districts did not escape the effects of the weather and in particular Aomori will have only about half of last year's output.

However, in the various parts west of the Tokai area, the rice crop has a favorable tendency and in the Sanyo district and the different prefectures of Shikoku it is expected that the harvest will be better than last year.

In particular Nagasaki is looking forward to a 28 per cent increase as compared with the previous year and Yamaguchi to a 22 per cent increase in rice this fall.

Farmers Are Optimistic

The 210th and 220th days of the year, the days most important to rice growers as the weather conditions prevailing on these days are said to determine the size and quality of the crop to be harvested, have passed, giving the farmers increased hope of a better crop than they had been led to believe they would have, the Asahi says.

Special attention is being paid above all, to the size of the rice crop in the present year for the reason that it has a vital bearing on the success of the first step taken by Japan toward the establishment of a new order enabling it to adapt itself to the needs of the situation which has developed out of the termination of the war.

An investigation of the state of the rice plants throughout Japan Proper was conducted on September 11, upon which the 220th day fell. It showed that the production of rice in 1945 would be below that of a normal year.

One reason for the prospective smaller crop than that of a normal year is that there was too much precipitation accompanied by low temperatures, more than had been known in 40 years, during June and July, an important period for the growth of rice plants.

There was a general delay in the transplanting of young rice shoots, and there was a tardy growth of the shoots after they have been transplanted.

In the Tohoku district, the growth of the plants during this period of the year was such that the prediction was freely made by experts that the crop would be the worst in years.

As August came the observers found that they had to revise their estimate. The temperature began to rise. There were protracted periods of sunshine. And the plants began to recover. By present indications the crop will be much better than estimated at the beginning of August.

The improvement of the plants is due in no small measure to the farmers themselves. They made successful efforts to increase the heat of the earth, so important a factor in the proper growth of the plant, by artificial means.

Nature also played a part in the improvement of the crop. With a rising temperature, by which September was marked, the fertilizer which had been prevented from producing its effect due to low temperature in June and July began to take effect.

In the Hokuriku district, the seedlings specially prepared, together with the preventive measures taken against the spread of the harm done by insects, had much to do to increase the prospect of a better crop than has been dreamt of by the farmers. If the present favorable weather conditions continue, there is every hope of a great progress in the further recovery of the plant.

High temperature prevailed throughout the Hokkaido during September, and it furnished a hope of a swift improvement in the condition of the plants.

October brought with it a sharp drop in temperature. Thus there was the end of any hope of a crop better than that of a normal year. This does not mean that the Hokkaido will suffer from a shortage of food. There is a good hope of a large crop of potatoes. The inhabitants will not go hungry if they subsist on potatoes as well as on rice.

In the Tohoku district, Aomori Prefecture has no prospect of obtaining a crop any better than the production of a normal year. Most of the other prefectures in this district are in no better position.

Iwate Prefecture is the only region of the Tohoku district that has hope of obtaining a crop much better than a normal one. It furnishes an example of the effective way in which fertilizer can be used by the rice grower.

The rice growing in the even ground in Akita Prefecture continues satisfactorily, a fact which is attributable to the successful efforts of the farmers to overcome the difficulties in the way of the satisfactory growth of the plant.

In the Kanto district, the growth of the rice is not as unsatisfactory as in the Tohoku district, except for Ibaragi Prefecture. The typhoons of the closing days of August stood in the way of the growth of the plants in Chiba Prefecture.

The short-lived confusion, the consequence of the termination of the war, prevented Kanagawa Prefecture from paying to the cultivation of rice the measure of attention that would have ensured a good crop.

The Hokuriku district has a very small hope of a normal crop. The prospective decrease in crop in Niigata and other prefectures that make up the district is due to the defective manner in which the seeding beds were prepared. The prospective crop in the district would be far smaller if the farmers had not been successful in checking the further spread of the "fever" which attacks rice plants.

The production of rice in the Tozan and Tokai districts is expected to be just below that of a normal year.

The Kinki district has a hope of a good crop. There will be further improvement in the condition of the plants in most of the prefectures that make up the district if the weather improves. There was a minor drought in Nara Prefecture. But that did not affect the plant in any great degree.

The Chugoku and Shikoku districts are promised a normal crop. There was heavy rain in Yamaguchi Prefecture toward the end of August, flooding a large area under cultivation. But that did not do much harm to the plants.

Kyushu has hope of getting a crop far better than the production of a normal year. There was too much sunshine and too much precipitation in August. There was a downpour of rain about the 210th day. But the plant did not suffer much.

STEVEDORES' WAGES SET

Fixed for Those Working for Allied Occupation Forces

Regarding wages to be paid to the stevedores who are now being employed by the Allied Forces, the decision made by the Central Liaison Office was announced by the Welfare Ministry on September 14.

Wages are to be paid to the laborers either through contractors or directly by the branches of the liaison office or prefectural governments. Contractors will be paid by the branches of the liaison office or by prefectural governments. Pay day will be decided in consideration of pay days at other places. The amount of pay is to be decided in observation of the regulations for maximum wages and the laborers' previous earnings. Special measures will be adopted as to the distribution of extra foodstuffs and commodities. In case of death or injury from accident, accident allowances will be paid in accordance with the law pertaining to the relief of laborers in case of accidents, either by contractors or directly by employers.

Businessmen Meet Scribes

Eleven influential Japanese businessmen invited more than 10 Allied correspondents to a tea party at the Imperial Hotel at 3 p.m. Friday and had informal talks on Japan's postwar economic condition and measures to be taken for economic stabilization. Present were Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economics; Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan; Hisanobu Terai, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Hideshige Kashiwagi, adviser to the Yokohama Specie Bank; Kiyoshi Komatsu, director of the Japan Steel Tube Company and six others including the chairman of the board of directors of the Coal Control Company, the chairman of the board of directors of the Japan Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economics; the managing director of the Japanese Trading Society, the head of the General Affairs Department of the Fiber Control Society, Mitsubishi Trading Company, and the director of the Asano Cement Company.

POLICE ARREST VAGRANTS INHABITING UENO PARK

Early Morning Round-Up Nets 232 Beggars; Sent to Orphanages, Reformatories

The noticeable increase of vagrants around Ueno Park, first and foremost, and at other places recently casts a dark shadow on the life of the metropolis and from the point of humanitarianism and to keep up the prestige of the metropolis, this question of what to do about these vagrants is a matter of utmost urgency.

The Welfare Department of the metropolis, taking the matter in hand, asked for the cooperation of the Metropolitan Police, City Orphanage, Seimei Gakuen, Hagiwara Business School and various social service organizations to make a round-up early on September 11 of these stray people, according to the Mainichi.

"I'm all alone. I've been burnt out. Gimme something to eat. I haven't had anything to eat since yesterday." His clothes in wisps of rags and his hands and feet ingrained black with dirt and grime, a miserable street gamin, making himself out to be a war orphan and accosting any who go in and out of the station whimpers his tale of woe and begs for food. It is a wretched sight. On picking among the refuse thrown into the waste boxes by the road to stave off the gnawing hunger, homeless waifs cluster within the station compounds and under girders.

Daily the pitiful crowd grows larger. Before Asakusa was razed, this section of the city was the den of vagrants but now Ueno has become the central gathering spot and in Shitaya Ward alone there are at least 400 such wanderers.

Only Few Orphans

They are of both sexes, from about six or seven years of age to old people of 60 but all tell a sob story of being war victims. But actually only one or two out of a 100 of the children are war orphans and the rest are really bad who steal, snitch and pick pockets without any qualms of conscience, who will all become career drifters in this world.

At 5 a.m. on September 11, police and other officials for the round-up gathered at the Ueno Police Station while at the same time officers from the various police stations near Ueno assembled at the railway station and made for the Ueno hilltop. One group combed the area from the station to the Shitaya Office searching under girders and in burnt out parts while the other party centering their actions from the bronze statue of Saigo Takamori took them unawares while the waifs and vagrants were sleeping.

Already at this early hour there were people waiting for the first trains and four or five gamins were seen hanging around, while under a girder three children about 12 or 13 were sleeping on the cold concrete. Another group in a burnt out lot, the children ranging in age from eight to about 15, had evidently got hold of some rice for making a fire, and they were cooking the rice in an empty can.

The police in civilian clothes presently came but one small vagrant who had noticed the handcuffs, raising his hands, shouted to his comrades, "They've come!" And in a blink of an eye they had scattered in all directions. From the burnt out lot, from under the girders they scooted for dear life with the agility of monkeys. But the police posted at various points closed in on them and the vagrants were rounded up in an apartment house in front of the station.

Among those arrested were young men of over 30 and many old people. There were five mothers with nursing babies and about 30 young girls who appeared strong and able to work if they wanted to. A total of 232 were arrested on this day who after being listed down, were taken in three trucks to the Metropolis Poorhouse and other places.

Classifying those rounded up into age groups, it was found that there was a preponderance of those over 30, making over half of the number. Those over 17, both boys and girls numbered 177 of whom 45 were women with six having children. There were 55 children between the ages of seven to 16. They will all be placed in orphanages, reformatories and schools for protection and reclamation.

Consultation Body Abolished

The consultation office for the reconstruction and removal of factories devastated by raids, set up in June, will be abolished with the need for its function no longer felt with the end of war. Remaining business on hand and other matters handled by the office will be disposed of by the Business Section of the Economic Bureau within the Dai-Toa Kaikan.

GOOD and RARE BOOKS
left behind by "Sokai" People on sale
KYO-BUN-KWAN
Ginza 4-chome, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 56-7001

Grand Amusement Center to Be Built In Kanto Area for Occupation Forces

A grand amusement center will be constructed in the Kanto area for the occupation troops with the investment of ¥100,000,000, half of which is to be provided by the Finance Ministry and the remaining by the Tokyo Restaurant Guild, the Tokyo Recreation Guild and four other similar organizations. Under the sponsorship of the Home Ministry, the Foreign Office, the Finance Ministry, the Transportation Ministry, the Tokyo Metropolitan Office and the Metropolitan Police Board, the Association for the Construction of Special Recreational Facilities has been entrusted with the task of speeding up the plan.

The amusement center is expected to include restaurants where foreign, Japanese and Chinese dishes will be served. Japanese dishes will include, among others, Tempura (fried fish and vegetables), Shiruko (sweet bean soup) and tea. In the cabaret section, there will be cafes, bars and dance halls, and in its recreation section, professional women entertainers, numbering some 5,000, will entertain the Allied troops.

The performing arts section include stage performances, moving pictures and musical performances. The Allied troops will also be able to enjoy games of billiards, rifle shooting golf and tennis. Hotels, hotsprings and fishing facilities will also become available. Souvenirs will be displayed for sale. Thus all kinds of recreational facilities except gambling will be installed.

Attached to the amusement center, sanitation, welfare and educational facilities will be constructed for the employes. Quarters to accommodate the employes, laundries, a music section and a management department will also be installed.

The newly-organized association, headed by Mr. Miyazawa, owner of the Ryuko Restaurant in Yanagibashi, has already put the plan into operation. As a suitable location, such places as the Omori coast, Oi and Chofu have been mentioned.

Meantime the restrictions on dramatic performances at big theaters and cinemas, which came into force on March 1 of last year, will be revoked today. Accordingly, the Imperial Theater, the Yurakuza, the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater, the Nippon Theater, the Kabukiza Theater, the Kokusai Theater, the Toho Meijin Kai, the Tokyo Theater and the Shimbashi Theater are expected to be reopened by early next year. The Tokyo Theater has already been reopened. Due to the lifting of restrictions, restaurants and "Machiai" will eventually resume business, but in view of the shortage of foodstuff supplies, they will be kept closed for the time being.

At present, there are 32 licensed prostitute quarters in Tokyo Metropolis, including 21 in Hachioji where 115 prostitutes are employed, 22 in Senju where 130 are available, five in Shinagawa and four in Yoshiwara, the former having 21 prostitutes and the latter 47.

There are also many houses in Tokyo where professional women entertainers are in employment. In Arai, 190 entertainers are employed, in Ikebukuro 40, in Tachikawa 35, and in Hakusan 61. At the above-mentioned places, the exact number of entertainment houses is unavailable. In Shinagawa, there are 36 houses with 66 employes, and in Yoshicho 12 with 27 employes. In Mukojima there are 199 entertainers, but the accurate number of houses is unknown. In Hamacho, 42 women entertainers are in employment at 15 places and in Gotanda there are five. In Oku six women entertainers are employed at one house and in Chofu seven at two places.

BUILDING RAILWAY CARS

Government Decides to Restore Industry on Prewar Basis

During the period of war the Government Railways suffered a loss of considerable numbers of locomotives, passenger electric cars and freight trains. In particular for the reason that freight assumed far more importance than passenger transportation during wartime, passenger cars were left unrepaired and no new ones made so that with the termination of war and demobilization of vast numbers of soldiers, the shortage of passenger trains was felt acutely.

To restore freight and passenger transportation to a prewar basis, the Government Railways will speed up the construction of new locomotives, freight and passenger trains.

From the latter half of 1945 to the first half of 1946 the program of construction includes the building of 310 locomotives, 80 electric locomotives, 1,200 passenger trains and 2,100 freight cars.

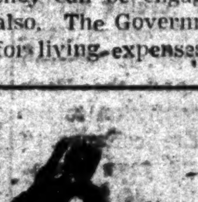
It is to be particularly noted that there will be an increase in construction of locomotives for passenger cars as also in the construction of sleepers, and from changing freight cars from a wartime structure to a peacetime footing with refrigeration cars and ventilated trains attached, emphasis will be laid on the transport of passengers and civilian goods.

BOOSTING FISHING INDUSTRY

Hokkaido Seeks 5,000 Families From Tokyo to Settle There

The back to the farm movement so widely mooted must necessarily have its limits with only a certain amount of land available but in comparison, there are no limits yet to the fishing industry. Hokkaido in particular abounds in marine products and at present there is a dearth of manpower here for proper development of this rich industry.

Accordingly the Hokkaido Development Association has undertaken a plan to have about 5,000 families from Tokyo and other localities immigrate to this northern country to take up this work. Those with former experience will be greatly welcomed but unexperienced workers will be taught gradually, first by work on land in various food canning factories and other simple work and after due preparation has been given, they will be given a chance to go out to sea. In the meantime, they can be engaged in agriculture also. The Government will give aid for living expenses and similar privileges and benefits granted to group colonizers who have settled in the Hokkaido.


DRUMS and MUSIC NOTES, Etc.
H. KIDO CO.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, Kobe
Telephone: Motomachi 2885

CERAMICS INDUSTRY ACTIVE

Ishikawa Prefecture Starts to Produce Famous Kutani Wares

A cheerful sign of the early conversion of the munitions industry to peacetime industry has begun to be seen in the Kutani ceramics industry located in Ishikawa Prefecture, which before the war used to reign supreme in Japan's ceramics industry for its artistic products.

The Kutani ceramics industry boasts a history of 300 years standing and has been famed for its artistic products. Prior to the outbreak of the war, there were in Ishikawa Prefecture as many as 30 kilns engaged in the industry, employing some 400 porcelain makers, 1,000 painters and other artisans. In the surge of the war situation, these kilns were forced to be converted into munitions factories while 80 per cent of the painters were compelled to quit their jobs as they were called to the colors or were engaged in the munitions factories. The number of factories, painters and porcelain makers diminished at a quick pace so that the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry finally ordered 12 of the most famous porcelain painters to remain at their jobs to preserve the tradition of the industry.

With the termination of the war, these factories and former employers determined to undertake the rebirth of the industry as the demand for tableware increased from raid-devastated areas including Tokyo and Osaka, Toyama and Fukui Prefectures.

Due to the high reputation enjoyed during the Meiji and Taisho eras for their production of vases, tea sets and other kinds of porcelain of high quality, the entire people engaged in the industry have firm conviction in the rebirth of the industry. With prospective hope for their future, many factories have now started their work. They are ambitious to turn out earthenware of practical use with a ting of simplicity and elegance in the design.

CULTURAL DEGENERATION CAUSED JAPAN'S DEFEAT

We Must Now Build Up a New, Enriching One, Says Writer Jiro Osaragi

Without being conscious of it the Japanese have been letting their culture which is based on the spirit, to degenerate, thereby leading Japan to defeat, declared Jiro Osaragi, adviser to Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, in matters related to culture, to the press at his home in Kamakura on September 4.

Mr. Osaragi said that the mission Japan has to fulfil in the world is that of adopting what is the best in western civilization and to build up a new Japanese culture worthy of a nation resolved to enrich life among the peoples of the world. His remarks to the press follow:

"To the Japan of today the cultural problem is one of high importance. I am told of some people trying to see the cause of the defeat of Japan in the atomic bomb or in the overwhelming superiority of her opponents in material strength.

"In my opinion the fundamental cause of defeat was the depressed state of the culture of the Japanese people. The people passed through a period of immersion in a cheap brand of material culture from the closing years of Taisho till the early years of Showa. Then suddenly they entered the period of war and had no time in which to think of a national culture in the true sense of the term. Thus they, without being conscious of it, brought into being forces that led Japan to her defeat.

"The Japanese have a peculiar capacity for enjoying nature, finding beauty in it, and fostering it with loving care to maturity. In addition, they are well qualified to adopt foreign culture and make it a part of their own culture.

Assimilated Korean, Chinese Culture

"They assimilated Korean and Chinese culture successfully. During the era of Meiji and in the following years they adopted European and American culture, and with that aid they were successful in raising themselves to a higher cultural level.

"About the time of the outbreak of the first World War the European American material culture was introduced into our country. It came so suddenly and in such volumes that the people were left with no time in which to understand the essential meaning of it and absorb it. They took only what was superficial in it and so to speak were stricken with indigestion. The result was that influences usually at work in a country under alien rule began to permeate the regions of Japan. The "Mobo" for modern boys and the "Moga" for modern girls, who were so much in evidence on the Ginza are examples of these influences.

"For this state of things the school which was little better than a word-for-word translation of its Western prototype, was to blame to a great degree.

Above all, the development of the tendency among the people to exaggerate the importance of legal training, which to many of them was the thing most intensely desired by them because they considered it omnipotent, did much to make them capable of great emotions like that of love. It also made their minds so inflexible that it was impossible for them to adapt themselves to conditions other than those in which they had grown up.

The present system of bureaucratic government is based on those who are incapable of having feelings worthy of man and whose minds refuse to work on lines other than those dictated by hard and fast rules. It is in the nature of things that such a system should be lacking in the quality of adaptability.

"It is this bureaucracy that deprived Japan of her culture. To me, the first condition of the building up of a new Japan is the overthrow of the bureaucratic system which is the cancer that must be removed if Japan is to live. The sooner the system is discarded the better.

"With regard to education, it too must be reformed and the present system be replaced by another of a nature making it possible for education to be one in which the heart is an essential element.

"It is to be expected that henceforth American material culture will flow into our country in an ever swelling volume by way of films and the radio. If things go bad, there is the risk that there will come to prevail in the country a frivolous atmosphere such as was evident in the days preceding the war.

"I should like to call the attention of the people to the existence of the need for looking closely into the fundamental element in American culture and for adopting only what is good in its fundamental element, and for building up a culture of their own with loving care, a quality which is characteristic of them. There is no other way by which we can hope to realize the object of contributing to the culture of the world.

"With the least delay cultural activities in the country should be freed from the influence of the bureaucrats, so that it may be possible for those engaged in these activities to work freely, enthusiastically and conscientiously for the establishment of a culture worthy of the new Japan.

"I have no objection to the existence of various cultural organizations. But no such organizations must allow themselves to be used as instruments of control. They must be organizations mutually helpful in the attainment of the common object of establishing a real Japanese culture which will be a factor in the advancement of the wealth of the world. Let us make it our mission to promote culture, working with an enthusiasm growing out of free will and in good part.

"The Japan of the days to come will, I am inclined to think, acquire much of the character of a country with attractions for tourists. We have in the past thought too much of famous places and historic sites in the plans for making the country attractive to would-be visitors to these shores. There is a need to beautify the country on a grand scale, by incorporating nature into the project of making the country attractive to tourists.

"I am a writer, and I shall not allow the office to which I have been called to stand in the way of continuing my life as a writer. I will endeavor to make my views known to the people through literary works."

Student Farmers Returning

A total of 4,500 student farmers in Hokkaido who since May of this year aided in the production increase of food supply will start coming home with the first group leaving Asahikawa by special trains at 8:40 p.m. September 21. The students will all return by September 29 in five special trains to resume studies. The aid of these students in increasing food output and colonization has proved of great benefit.

The Model 16 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.

Abe Shoten
Awajicho 1-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25) 5468, 5469

SUNTORY WHISKY
A Good Quality Straight Whisky
Free From Impurities

VITAMIN B1
METABOLIN
"Strong"
TAKEDA YAKUHIN KOGYO K.K.
OSAKA NIPPON

Classified Ads

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COMPETENT stenographer to work for American Magazine. Also English speaking boy for office and messenger work. Call after 6 p.m. Room No. 712, Dai-Ni Hotel, Tokyo.

COMPETENT Japanese lady typist with good knowledge of English wanted in Tokyo.
Apply Box 252, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GOVERNESS of any nationality wanted for high American officer's family, apply to the First Division of General Liaison Office.

SEVERAL typists—English language. Apply in person with curriculum vitae to Personnel department, Head Office, The Bank of Japan.

STUDENTS of the regular English course of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages who were taught by Mr. J. A. Sargeant during 1940-41 and who are in need of employment are advised to call at JOAK, 6th floor, immediately.

Situation Wanted

A WELL experienced and qualified English stenographer secretary (foreigner) seeks position as stenographer or secretary.
Apply Box No. 249, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COOK-amah with good reference seeks position in a foreign family.
Apply Box 253, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE newspaperman, highly experienced and efficient in writing news and articles in English and also translation, desires to work for foreign correspondent or news agency. Speaks English fluently, takes down shorthand, quick at typewriting.
Apply Box 254, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Miscellaneous

WILL repair rugs, curtains, drapery and table cloths. H. T. Matsumiya, Sanwa Building, Ginza Yonchome. Phone: Kyobashi (56) 1778.

Wanted to Rent

FOREIGN or Japanese house, in Shiba, Azabu, Meguro or Akasaka wanted immediately.
Apply to Pingaud, 1687, Karuizawa, Shinsyu.

For Sale

GENERAL electric vacuum cleaner with accessories, electric heater, American oil stove with petroleum, 2 mosquito nets, carpets, glass coffee percolators.
Apply Box 256, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SOLAR vacuum cleaner, 28" [illegible] gramophone, [illegible] compasses, quartz lamp, [illegible] speaker, all in perfect condition.
Apply Box 257, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TOUSSAINT-Langenscheidt, English, Brieflicher Unterricht fuer die Stufe der Erwachsener—Krueger, Englisch Sprachlehre (3 Volumes) Synonymik und Wortgebrauch der Englisch (1 Vol.) Box 258, Nippon Times, Kobe.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition for immediate sale.
Apply Box 259, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

MOTOR car, sedan, in good condition.
Apply Box 260, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, [illegible] phonograph-units, electric [illegible] machines, microphones, portable typewriters. Office hours: 1:00-5:00 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbocho 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box 234, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TENOR or Alto Saxophone.
Apply Box 236, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano, [illegible] in perfect condition, [illegible] state particulars.
Apply Box 261, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy by private party [illegible] ground, any [illegible]. Also [illegible] etc. Reply [illegible] stating price, age, etc.
Apply Box XYZ, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

YOU can speak practical Japanese within a week. For lessons, approach T. R. Sheth, Tokyo-to, Kitatama-gun, Mitaka-machi, Mure No. 353. (Five minutes from Inokashira Koen Station).

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. [illegible], D.D.S. Specializing in [illegible] bridge and porcelain work. [illegible] hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. [illegible] floor, [illegible] Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. [illegible]

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. S. Miyoshi, [illegible] English and German spoken. [illegible] 2:30-5 p.m. [illegible]

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
Central P.O. Box 144

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18 1945

The More Constructive Attitude

The American press continues to be bitterly critical of the progress of political reform in Japan. While pretending outwardly to be compliant with the demands of the Allies, Japan is showing no signs of genuine repentance. Her gestures toward democracy are mere window dressing; at heart she remains unregenerate. The old gang is still in power; the Diet still remains an impotent farce; the political structure continues essentially unchanged; the old laws stand largely unrepealed; the activities of the liberals are meager and timid. Such is the burden of the American accusations against Japan.

But it is not only the American press which is making these accusations. Many sections of the Japanese press are almost as critical, and some of the local papers are vociferous in their demand that the present leaders retire forthwith in favor of new leaders who will represent more accurately the liberal inclinations of the Japanese people. The expressions which do not get into print are even more vigorous.

We are strongly tempted to join this chorus. Our gorge rises at the sight of men who were responsible for Japan's present plight still holding official positions. Although it is true that the military have been overthrown, too many of the old type bureaucrats and the sycophantic hangers-on, who tagged along with the military are still in positions of authority. Whatever lip service these men may pay to the new democratic trend of the times, it is impossible to expect any real change of heart from them. In their hands, even the most sincerely-intentioned reforms become bogged down in the traditional bungling inefficiency of Japanese bureaucracy, causing delays which are bound to invite suspicions of evasion and insincerity. We are thus tempted to cry: Out with these temporizers!

But second thought impels us to restrain our natural inclination. Perhaps it is not wise to join the howling wolf pack. After all, the American press is fresh from its wartime task of beating the tom-tom and the passions of combat have not yet had time to subside. Its views at present are not as objective and tolerant as they will be after a more sober consideration of all the complex factors involved. The Japanese press also, smarting under the pain of the degradation and suppression imposed upon it by the authoritarian controls of the old regime, may be unduly impatient to get rid of all the vestiges of the past in one fell swoop. The sound construction of a really democratic Japan might well be actually injured by clamoring for a forcible speeding up of the process of reform. While we are thoroughly disgusted and impatient with the hemming and hawing which is too much in evidence in official circles, we nevertheless think that perhaps we can best serve the cause of democratic reform by refraining from too sweeping a condemnation of what is going on at the present time.

For, after all, it must not be forgotten that scarcely a month has elapsed since Japan's surrender turned her around in her tracks. After running full speed in one direction, Japan cannot be expected the next minute to be running just as fast in the other direction. It takes time to get re-oriented and to pick up momentum. Meager as may be the progress Japan has made in comparison with what she must still do, that progress has been nothing short of phenomenal when contrasted with what she had been doing until just one short month ago.

Building a new society on a new design takes time. The work cannot be done in a day. A revolution may seem to make a quick clean sweep, but it inevitably brings chaos and instability in its train which takes years of difficult toil to remedy. An orderly evolution, while it may not appear vigorous or spectacular or fast enough, is apt to prove more sound and enduring in the end. Nowhere does haste make waste as much as in social and political reform. Impatient as we are inclined to become, it is probably the better part of wisdom to restrain our feelings.

Nothing would be gained by hounding the present officials out of office unless a new crop of competent democratic leaders are ready to take their place. After years of suppression, after being bludgeoned into a stupor by the wartime propaganda, Japanese society cannot be expected immediately to spout forth a flood of liberal leaders fully prepared to take over the helm. There must be time for the people to get over the daze into which the sudden unexpected turn of events has placed them; there must be time for self-reflection and a general searching of souls; there must be time for the liberal leaders to get their bearings, become organized, and regain their self-confidence. The apparent slowness of the reforms just now does not mean any lack of will or lack of sincerity or lack of ability on the part of the Japanese nation as a whole; it only means that power must be built up before it can be released. It would not do to urge irresponsibly a profligate dissipation of that power before an adequate reserve had been built up.

It should also be recognized that there is a respectable sprinkling of sincere and conscientious liberals among the present ruling group. They must have a good reason for being willing to work for the present with their more undesirable colleagues. That reason probably is that these liberals feel that a gradual replacement of the less liberal individuals through an orderly process will prove in the end to bring surer results than a sudden wholesale change which might completely disrupt the administrative machinery and discredit the whole liberal cause. It is not a question of courage or sincerity; it is a question of practicality.

We have therefore decided to hold our fire. It does not mean that we shall sit passively and complacently. We are eager for more thoroughgoing reforms which will make Japan truly democratic. We are impatient with the temporizers. We shall keep on prodding for progress in the right direction. But because we are confident that progress will ensue in good time and with increasing momentum, we shall desist from joining the critics who are virulently attacking the present course of developments. This, we think, is the more constructive attitude to take. We hope that events will vindicate our choice.

TO STUDY ATOMIC BOMB

200 Japanese Scientists to Visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki

An investigation body of 200 scientists has been formed by the Education Ministry to delve into the secrets of the effects of the atomic bomb. The step has been taken to bring to light the real effects of the bomb in order to counter the fears and rumors current in the provinces.

The scholars will conduct their studies in Hiroshima and Nagasaki from about September 20. The effects of the bomb will be studied from every scientific angle and the results of the researches will be immediately reported and made public.

Heading the organ, which is called the Special Committee for Investigation and Research of Atomic Bomb Damage, is Dr. Haruo Hayashi of the Gakuken Kai. Vice-Chairmen are Dr. Yoshio Tanaka of the same organization and Dr. Yamazaki, chief of the scientific education bureau of the Education Ministry. The organ is divided into nine departments, each headed by an authority in the field.

A mother opened her eyes after giving birth to her new daughter and saw her husband standing beside her. She was still befogged and whispered, "What's the baby's name?"

The husband, also befogged, whispered, "I don't know. I haven't asked her."

• • •

"And this is the bawlroom," she said, showing the nursery.

NATURE'S BEAUTY

Love of Nature Is Characteristic of Japanese People

Love of nature has been one of the salient traits of the Japanese people from ancient times. There are literally thousands of poems in which the moon, the snow, and the flower form the subjects, and in which the noble sentiment of the Japanese is most vividly expressed.

Especially ingenious have they been in taking nature in their daily life. Japanese gardening is one example, and one which is regarded very highly as the zenith of art and technique.

Today the art is being studied by many admirers abroad. The plants in these gardens are collections of those obtained from various parts of this country, which stretches from north to south and naturally abounds in varieties.

Each type is made to develop its individual quality to the full, making it at the same time one of exquisite beauty of harmony and gaiety of assortment, all in a garden of a very limited dimension.

Cut Flowers

Another typical example is expressed in the admiration of cut flowers of varying kinds. This art has been in existence for more than a dozen centuries and has been studied by the nation exhaustively.

It has now developed into one of the essential arts practiced by housewives, and has given rise to several schools in flower arrangement.

Since the beginning of the Meiji era (1868-1911) when intercourse with foreign countries began, flowers other than those of pure Japanese origin, have been finding their way into this country and this incidentally gave rise to the cultivation of those new species and varieties of plants.

Some remarkable progress in the technique of cultivating foreign flowers and plants has been witnessed.

Especially remarkable development has been made in the technique of flower cultivation by the employment of heating or cooling systems, by which flower plants are now cultivated either by forcing or by retarding growth. Varying new processes are now being used such as rays for the cultivation of long-day plants and short-day plants, or acceleration of ripening by means of electric waves, or by the application of chemicals.

The advanced state of technique in this line is the pride of the horticulturalists in Japan.

Lilies

The cultivation of the lily bulb, which is said to be unique in Japan, is one of the leading flower growing occupations, and its various number several score.

In the cultivation of Teppo-Yuri, (Lilium longiflorum) the best known, is being cultivated throughout the country from the cold regions to the sub-tropics. There are more than 10 varieties of this kind of plant.

This variety of lily bulb is exported abroad in large quantities, enjoying a good reputation.

In the cultivation of Teppo Yuri, the prefectural offices throughout the country stringently enforce measures for the prevention of diseases and the extermination of harmful insects.

So thorough is the work that there is hardly any occasion today where the plant is found in such an infected condition. Diseased plants are not permitted to be sold outside of the prefecture, thus preventing the spread of disease. Consequently every grower is working hard to produce superior bulbs.

Besides the Teppo-Yuri there are many other varieties, whose colors are yellow, orange, red, pink, etc. These bulbs are all well-shaped and brilliantly hued having been developed after years of improvment.

Many Varieties

For instance, of the Sukashi-Yuri (Lilium davuricum) type, there are some which are yellow, orange, red and scarlet, and of the orange variety alone. Some are dark and some are light.

The Hime-Yuri (Lilium concolor) is tender and delicate in appearance. This variety blooms either in scarlet or in yellow, the size of flowers being about two inches in diameter with stalks two feet in length.

They are beautiful flowers as is fully expressed by the word, Hime, which in Japanese means, Princess.

The Koma-Yuri (Lilium amabile) is also a pretty flower and is cultivated mostly in Chosen.

The Otome-Yuri (Lilium rubelhum) is a variety which blooms in cold climates. It has a stalk one to two feet long, its flower is fragrant, pinkish in color and cylindrical in shape.

It is called Otome, which means "lively maiden."

Greatly resembling this variety but of a larger size and about the size of Teppo-Yuri, pinkish in color, tender and fragrant is the Sasa-Yuri (Lilium japonicum) with pinkish petals, but of a hard stalk, the flower is at its best in June.

One variety which is full of color is the Kanako-Yuri (Lilium speciosum) which has stalks several feet long; it bears both white and pink flowers numbering several score to a plant.

It blooms early in Summer and makes a very beautiful garden or house plant. Of exactly the same variety but yellow in color is one called, the Kiganoko-Yuri (Lilium Henryi.)

Extremely large, white and fragrant, and admired generally by the public is the Yama-Yuri (Lilium auratum) which makes both an attractive garden or cut flower.

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, September 17

THE CRIMES OF TOJO'S MILITARY CLIQUE

ASAHI.—The report on the atrocities committed by Japanese soldiers in the Philippines, as announced by the U.S. Military Headquarters in the Pacific, has made a thrust into our hearts. We have been thrown into the pit of shame. It is regrettable indeed—nay, it is extremely painful. If such was the situation in the Philippines, then the actions which were rampant under the corrupted military discipline in the course of the China Affair which went on aimlessly during many years were undoubtedly beyond imagination.

General Chiang Kai-shek said in his broadcast that "cruelties and atrocities beyond description were caused to our brethren." However, he stated that "we have no intention whatsoever to retaliate. So much less would we cast a slur on the unfortunate enemy people." Has ever a feeling of defeat as that prevailing in Japan been experienced anywhere else in the world? Has there ever been such feeling of spiritual defeat as is being experienced by the Japanese?

In this lies hidden the problem which requires the most sincere and thoroughgoing probation and the fiercest repentance. Indeed, this is the point in which all the conscience, all the religious fervor of present-day Japan must correct. There may have been a relaxation in the people's morals, too. Nor would it be easy to deny that education, too, had been distorted. And the spirit of our creed, with its unclear commendments, also requires a reexamination.

While step by step our inward reflection must reach this deep inner spot, we feel that before this there is first the urgent need to clearly point out the tremendous mistakes which were committed by the leadership of politics and military affairs. The first point was that the justification of the China Affair was vague. From the North China Incident, in connection with which the militarists talked about the danger of communist politics, the hostilities spread to South China; and thus we had to fight eventually America and Britain who helped Chungking. But intelligent people both in Japan and China again and again had tried to effect a peaceful settlement of the affair but they were crushed by the militarists.

This is in fact the point in which it was often felt in self-awakening that the solution of the China Affair was a domestic problem of Japan. And it must not be forgotten that the second point was the fact that the War of Greater East Asia broke out as something quite incompatible with that darkness-shrouded China Affair. It was daring arrogance, ignorance, self-complacency, and vanity. And representative of all this was the Tojo military clique.

Its reflection was not merely an international one. Through officialdom, which served as a puppet, also domestically an oppression of almost unbearable proportions was enforced, and gradually things began to look like slavery. At the root of all this was the dictatorial ideology of Fascist Europe, which was contrary to our national polity. There was also the habitual suppression of the masses and self-complacency of officialdom. But what accentuated this trend and carried it to an extreme, was nothing but the Tojo military clique, which was of a very special nature. It was this clique which made the current Great War inevitable. It is true that the complete dead-lock was reached at the end of November, 1941; but the tragedy of the century had rather been determined already with the establishment of the Tojo Cabinet, in the middle of October. The collapse of the Third Konoye Cabinet was nothing but the result of a conflict of opinions between the Prime Minister, Navy Minister, and Foreign Minister, on one hand, who said that there was still room for negotiations between Japan and America, and the War Minister on the other hand, who definitely insisted that there was no more room.

Moreover, the plan presented by the American side at that time which became the point of issue, was not an ultimate conclusion. It was a scheme which was to form the basis of discussions. The first item was the Japanese-German Alliance, the second the Open Door and Equal Opportunity in China, the third the problem of the Wang Ching-wei Regime in connection with sovereignty in China, and the fourth the problem of withdrawing our troops dispatched there.

As to the first point, let us now disregard the fact that the conception held alone by Foreign Minister Matsuoka to the effect that owing to the conclusion of that Alliance America and Britain would restrain themselves and that a war could thus be avoided was shallow. In view of the fact that the objective of this Pact of Alliance was to check the spread of the war, a Japanese-American compromise was possible if the mere exchange of shells between American convoys and the German fleet were not considered as an American "attack" on Germany, and if an America attack was understood to be given only in case of her break of relations with Germany or her declaration of war; and that only at such a time the duty to enter the war would arise for us. Concerning this point, the War Minister, too, is supposed to have agreed.

As to the second point, throughout the China Affair, it has been our all-permeating policy to respect the rights and interests of foreign countries. Accordingly the point of solution, which the American side understood to be the attainment of her two principles, meant, in accordance with the statement of the Japanese Government, adequate respect of foreign rights and interests, and mutual concessions would have been an easy matter.

Concerning the third issue, the Wang Ching-wei regime, Wang had from the bottom of his heart been striving for peace, peace, and again peace. Judging from this as well as from the true intentions of the parties concerned, the solution was in a peaceful settlement of the China Affair. As regards the second and third points, War Minister Tojo did not raise his objections. But as for the fourth point regarding the withdrawal of troops, he was stoutly opposed to withdrawal, although even some of the men in the Army desired withdrawal. The reasoning advanced by Tojo was that the troops could not be withdrawn, rather than that withdrawal should not be made. The stand lying beneath the reasoning was quite passive and evasive of his own responsibility for he maintained that if such a withdrawal was made, the discipline of the Army would fail to be maintained.

Thus, it was the strong assertion of the War Minister that there was no room for further negotiations. Accordingly, the circumstances leading up to the formation of the Tojo Cabinet with General Tojo recommended by the senior statesmen close to the Throne as a men to control the military and as a men to continue the America-Japan negotiations were very curious and strange to an extreme degree. At that time, the move was made to have His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni at the head of a movement for the prevention of a war between Japan and the United States, but this move was trampled underfoot and the military advance was made. What a regrettable affair it was!

Accordingly, from the standpoint of domestic politics, it is no exaggeration to say that the start of the war was made in the middle of October rather than on December 8. Is there such an instance in the world of deceiving the men in the upper circles and of forcing things on the lower? This deception itself brought about the division between the Administration and the High Command, brought confusion to the Command, caused the collapse of military discipline and gave rise to various shameful outrages in various areas.

Our Prime Minister has now declared that we have been liberated from the military clique. Now is the time for us to probe to the bottom the responsibility for the war on the basis of facts, establish confidence in new Japan as a peaceful State abroad, and clarify domestically the new national policies.

JAPAN'S COAL SITUATION

Industry Faces Heavy Responsibility For Revival of New Japan

By KOSHIRO UYEMURA
General Director of the Japan Coal Control Association

The Potsdam Declaration reduced the territory of Japan by 40 per cent and her former relationship with Manchuria, the Soviet Union and North China has been modified completely. Japan's population has been reduced from 100,000,000 to 70,000,000. All her war industries must either be abolished altogether or reconverted into peace-time production. However, there will be no serious change in the position of Japan's coal industry, although the future status of the coal fields in Saghalien remain a big problem. The paramount importance of the coal industry will remain unchanged as the principal motive power of industry during the coming era of post-war reconstruction, so that the people engaged in this important industry will be called upon to direct their utmost endeavors to effect its increased production.

The amount of Japan's future coal requirements cannot be estimated at the moment since it is dependent upon the Armistice Treaty to be signed shortly. However, since the general policy of maintaining the livelihood of the nation has already been announced and since Japan shall have to pay her war reparations from 60 per cent of her former territory and 70 per cent of her former population, necessitating utmost endeavors by all peoples in all industrial fields, it is certain that a vast amount of coal will be needed in the industrial field. It may be anticipated though that coal consumption will decrease considerably during the transition period of industrial reconversion.

Production and Consumption

Japan's total coal demands would have reached 100,000,000 tons if it were left uncontrolled before Japan's industries were subjected to war devastation. This was met by the total coal production in Japan proper—during the fiscal year of 1943 was estimated at 55,000,000 tons and during 1944 it was placed at 50,000,000 tons—and imports of considerable amount from North China, Manchuria and Saghalien. Hence civilian consumption was strictly controlled to give priority to the war industries during the war. During the year 1937 just before the China Affair, Japan's annual coal consumption was 46,000,000 tons and 32,000,000 tons in 1933 at the time of the Manchurian Incident.

The coal production in Japan since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War averaged about 55,000,000 tons annually. The record output was made during 1943 when it reached 55,400,000 tons but the next year it was reduced to 49,300,000 tons. Further decline has been registered since that year due mainly to the military conscription of miners especially since May, 1944, which brought about a serious labor shortage in the coal industry. Later, the situation was somewhat remedied through the adoption of labor service for the industry, but the decline continued due to the shortage in materials used in the pits. For instance, about 160,000 tons of steel is needed to produce 54,000,000 tons of coal annually. This amount was consumed during 1941, the year the Pacific War began, but by 1943 this was reduced to one-half and to one-fourth in 1944. As a result of this forced reduction in the consumption of steel materials in coal mines, the number of machinery breakdowns during 1944 was six times that of the pre-war years. These accidents greatly dampened the enthusiasm of the miners and thereby was one of the main causes for the decline in productive efficiency.

Efforts were made to overcome this difficulty by both the Government and people through a special distribution of materials for the mines and by adopting other emergency measures, but the continued labor shortage and inadequate supplies of explosives and timbers and later the frequent air raids added to the depressed coal production, so that the total coal output for the current year of 1945 is expected to be something like 30,000,000 tons. Nevertheless, it is hoped by all those concerned with the industry that the situation would be improved with the speedy restoration of transportation and the remedying of other unfavorable conditions for coal production.

At present the paramount problem is to secure a great amount of such materials as steel tubes, copper plates, wire ropes, explosives, lumber and machine oil, all of which will prove a decisive factor on production output. Endeavors should also be made to secure an adequate labor supply.

Labor Supply Shortage

There are several important problems in connection with the labor supply such as the effects of the recent abolition of the labor conscription system, the demobilization of special workers on the labor front and the future of the Korean workers who constitute something like 37.8 per cent of the entire labor population in the coal mines. On the other hand, however, large numbers of soldiers will return from the fronts and workers in munitions factories will be discharged in large numbers which would create a condition of unemployment and surplus labor. But there will be sometime before this condition is created so that it is feared there will be a big gap before enough men is gotten for the coal pits. Actually the coal industry is facing a shortage of workers at present which accounts in main for the depression in coal production. Unless adequate endeavors are made by both the Government and people, it would be impossible to bring about the desired increase in coal production.

There are also several other pressing problems facing the coal mining industry such as the restoration of the devastated coal mining areas, the fixing of prices for coal, the government compensations for the coal operators and the proper management of coal companies. All of these important problems require immediate solution.

The coal operators for their part must fulfill their duty of supplying the important fuel to the nation's various industries and at the same time, make their proper efforts in order to bring about a new birth in their own business.

MEDICAL RESEARCHES ON MOXIBUSTION

Unique Treatment Has History Of Thirteen Centuries

(By A MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT)

II

Changes in the White Corpuscles, Experiments on Human Bodies and Animals (Rabbits) by the Writer

Kashida and Harada have taken the lead in studying the effect of moxibustion on the neucocytes or white corpuscles, while Aoji, and Tokiyeda and the writer have conducted more elaborate research on the subject, with attention paid to the time factor. All those research workers have demonstrated that moxibustion causes leucocytosis (production of white corpuscles twice or two and a half times as many as in normal conditions). With regard to the time factor, it has been demonstrated that leucocytes gradually increase in number immediately following even a single dose of moxibustion. The largest number of leucocytes appear within eight hours of moxibustion. And the increase is kept up for several days. When moxibustion is repeatedly administered for four days, the increase will be sustained for a long period. In the case of animals, to which moxibustion is administered for six weeks, the increase in the number of leucocytes will be kept up for some thirteen weeks. The same results are obtained from experiments on human bodies.

Kinds of white corpuscles: Aoji and Tokiyeda observed that leucocytosis is caused mainly by the excessive production of neutrophil, polynuclear polymorphonuclear cells. Tokiyeda says that lymphocytes are irregular, while Aoji makes no reference to them. The results of the writer's experiments show, however, that there exist inseparably close connections between the two kinds of cells. Leucocyto-moxibustion is caused mainly by excessive production of neutrophil, polynuclear polymorphonuclear cells, while lymphocyte cells decrease or tend to decrease in number, but in the subsequent days they increase in number or take part in the excessive production of leucocytes. This relation is made more conspicuous when moxibustion is repeatedly administered. In other words, leucocytosis which follows moxibustion is first caused mainly by an increase in neutrophil, polynuclear polymorphonuclear cells, but after a definite time lymphocyte cells play no less an important role in the excessive production of leucocytes. The writer flatters himself that this discovery is important from the viewpoint of health preservation and medical treatment.

Changes in the Blood Serum

Hormones: By taking advantage of the solubility of hormones in the blood, the writer has measured the volume of hormones in the blood. Experiments made by Tokiyeda and Aoji on rabbits and other animals show that moxibustion is accompanied with an increase in hormones in the blood. Aoji measured the volume of hormones before administration of moxibustion and in thirty minutes, an hour, two hours, three hours, four hours, twenty-four hours and two days after moxibustion. There was some difference in the results of the experiments according to kinds of animals, but as a whole, it has been demonstrated that hormones in the blood increase in volume following administration of moxibustion. One month experiments on goats and rabbits by Tokiyeda have demonstrated that hormones in the blood increase in volume in two days of moxibustion, reaching the highest valency in about nine days, after which the hormones tend to fall off in volume and return to normal in about thirty days.

Salts: Aoji has also made public the results of valuable research, showing that moxibustion exercises an important effect on the salts in the blood which are useful in eliminating waste or alien matter from the system.

Solubility and coagulation of the blood: The solubility of the blood is not affected by the administration of moxibustion, as demonstrated in the research made by both Aoji and Tokiyeda. However, Tokiyeda has demonstrated that the solubility and coagulation of the blood show a remarkable increase in rabbits inoculated with the blood of the goat and then administered with moxibustion, compared with other rabbits. Tokiyeda's research shows that the solubility of the blood in such rabbits attain the highest point in eleven days, after which it gradually falls off.

Precipitation: The results of Aoji and Tokiyeda both show that precipitation of the blood is not affected by moxibustion, but Tokiyeda has demonstrated that the precipitation of the blood in a rabbit, inoculated with blood taken from a goat, is remarkably affected by moxibustion. The precipitation is observed to increase following moxibustion when it is administered simultaneously with inoculation or after the completion of inoculation. The highest valency is developed in twelve days of moxibustion in the former case and in eleven days in the latter case, after which the valency gradually drops so that it returns to normal in about a month.

Blood sugar: Administration of moxibustion to rabbits is immediately accompanied with an increase in the volume of sugar in the blood. In many cases, the increase reaches the highest point in twenty minutes of moxibustion, the rate of increase being between 2.5 and 3 times the normal volume. Then the tendency to decrease sets in. In some cases, the volume of sugar in the blood becomes less in two days after moxibustion is applied.

Rapidity of coagulation: The rapidity of coagulation of the blood shows a remarkable increase in thirty minutes of moxibustion in rabbits, as tested by Bodie A. Russel's formula. The rapidity usually fails to return to normal in six hours. It in most cases takes twenty-four hours to become normal again. In one case, the rapidity of coagulation is still high even when twenty-four hours have past. The change in the rapidity of coagulation of the blood, however, following the administration of moxibustion is one-half that the volume of sugar in the blood.

Potassium and calcium in the blood: The volume of potassium and calcium in the blood serum is affected by moxibustion. Tabuno has discovered that the change has a definite relation with the rise and fall of the temperature. In other words, the percentage of potassium increases, but the volume of calcium falls off following a rise of temperature which accompanies moxibustion. The reverse is the case when the temperature falls. The percentage of potassium decreases, while the volume of calcium increases.

Effects of Moxibustion on the Blood Vessels and Blood

Pressure: When moxibustion is administered, the arterial tubes first reflexively contract at its violent thermal stimulus and then dilate as reaction. Especially remarkable is the dilation of arterial tubes near the area where moxibustion is administered. The same phenomenon occurs in animals as well as in human bodies, as recorded by an instrument similar to Mosso's plethysmograph. Research by Kashida, and Harada and Gotoh show that the blood pressure increases the moment an animal cauterized with moxa feels a thermal sensation, and it drops and returns to normal in a short space of time after the thermal stimulus is gone. With regard to the pulse, Kashida and Harada observe that it grows slow, but Gotoh says that it becomes quicker.

Connections Between Moxibustion and Adrenalin or Its Derivatives

Research by Komai shows that an increase in the blood pressure, following the administration of moxibustion is due to a contraction of the blood vessels caused by the excitement of nerve-endings and also to an increased production of a matter in the blood which stimulates a chemical analysis this matter is contraction of the blood vessels. On a chemical analysis, this matter is established to be adrenalin or its derivative which is produced in increased quantity in the blood by the suprarenal body whose internal secretion is accelerated by the stimulation caused by moxibustion.

Effects of Moxibustion on the Intestinal Peristalsis

Research by Kashida and Gotoh shows contrary results with regard to the effects of moxibustion on the intestinal peristalsis. Kashida observes that the administration of moxibustion is accompanied with a slackening down of the peristalsis, but Gotoh says that the peristalsis becomes brisk, following moxibustion. On the other hand, Professor Ishikawa of the Physiological Department of the Imperial University of Kyoto has demonstrated through X-ray photography that effects of moxibustion on the intestinal peristalsis greatly differ according to points in the skin where it is administered. The difference in views between Kashida and Gotoh may possibly have been caused by the fact that they have administered moxibustion to different points in the skin.

Effects of Moxibustion on the Secretion of Bile and the Action of the Liver

In rabbits, to which moxibustion is administered, the secretion of bile gradually increases immediately following the administration, reaching the highest point in thirty minutes of moxibustion, after which the secretion falls off, though it is still higher than that of those rabbits, not administered with moxibustion. In the case of rabbits, into which a 1 per cent, solution of atropin sulphate is injected at the rate of 0.5 gramme per kilogramme of their weight, thereby suppressing the action of the sympathetic nervous system, and to which moxibustion is administered, it is observed that the secretion of the bile witnesses no increase. This shows that moxibustion stimulates and excites the sympathetic nervous system, which in turn accelerates the secretion of the bile.

(To Be Continued)